THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9136. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1780.

For the Benefit of Mr WOODS.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MONDAY, March 27, will be presented, a Comedy, called,

LOVE MAKES A MAN;

OR,

THE FOP's FORTUNE.

Carlos, Mr WOODS;
Don Lewis, Mr BAILEY; Clodio, Mr CHALMERS.
Louisa, Mrs MONTAGUE; and Angelina, Mrs SMITH.

End of the Play a favourite Song by Mrs HITCHCOCK.

To which will be added (acted but once) a Farce, called,

THE TWINS;

OR,

WHICH IS WHICH?

The principal Characters by

Mr WOODS, Mr CAUTHERLEY,
Mr CHALMERS, Mr BAILEY.
Mrs SMITH, And Mrs MONTAGUE.

The PROLOGUE, written by Mr WOODS, to be spoken by Mrs SMITH.

After which will be performed, a NEW PIECE, in one Act, written by Mr WOODS, called,

THE SAILOR's TRIUMPH;

Or, THE SPANIARDS TRIMM'D.

Lieutenant Lyon, Mr WOODS;
Will Bowling, Mr CHALMERS;
Brace, (with a Song) Mr WOOD;
Sanders, (the Scotsman) Mr CHARTERIS;
Don Louis de Pomposo de Carbino, Mr SMITH;
Mustachios, Mr TAYLOR;
And Potomombos (the Indian Warrior) Mr BAILEY.
Rosalara, Miss MILLS;
And Marcella, Mrs SMITH.

With a PROLOGUE, written by Mr WOODS, To be spoken by Master HITCHCOCK.

THEATRE, GLASGOW.

Positively the Last Night of Mr Aldridge's *Engagement.*

Mr ALDRIDGE's BENEFIT.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst. will be presented, the esteemed Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT;

OR,

LOVE IN A FOREST.

Written by SHARESPEARE.

Jacques, Mr JACKSON;
Duke, Senior, Mr MILLS;
Orlando, Mr WAYLET;
Oliver, Mr BRIERLY;
William, Mr HOLLOCOMBE;
And Touchstone, Mr MOSS.
Audrey, Mrs BRIERLY;
Celia, Mrs SPARKS;
And Rosalind, Miss MOORE.

End of Act II. The IRISH LILT.

As commanded by their Majesty's six successive seasons, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,

By Mr ALDRIDGE and Master WHITTOW,

Act III. A Comic Dance, composed of the most favourite SCOTS AIRS, particularly the

HERRING IN SALT:

In which will be introduced the Hornpipe of the

MERRY SAILORS,

By Mr ALDRIDGE and Master WHITTOW.

End of the Play, the Rural Dance, called, The

SPORTS OF THE GREEN:

In which will be introduced the celebrated TAMBOURINE ELEVATION. And, by particular desire, the

MINUET DE LA COUR.

With the much-admired Dance, called, The

HIGHLAND FLORIERS,

By Messrs ALDRIDGE and WHITTOW.

To which will be added, the Farce of the famous French Author Mollier, called, The

ANATOMIST; or, The SHAM DOCTOR.

Monsieur Le Medicine (the Anatomist) by Mr HOLLOCOMBE;
Old Gerrard, Mr MOSS;
Young Gerrard, Mr WAYLET;
And Crispin, (the Sham Doctor) Mr MILLS.
Beatrix, Mrs SPARKS.

Tickets to be had of Mr Aldridge, at Mr Poole's, the Tontine Coffeehouse, Glasgow.

Vivant Rex et Regina!

RIGA LINTSEED.

FOR SALE, a Parcel of RIGA LINTSEED, crop 1779; likewise a Parcel of ditto crop 1778.—Crop 1778 came home too late for the season of sowing 1779. It has been well kept, and properly cleaned; is perfectly fresh, and fit for sowing. Proper certificates will be given along with it.

Apply to William Dick and James Thomson, merchants in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. At both shops may be had, some very fine Scots Seed, crop 1779.

SALE OF BOOKS.

THAT upon Wednesday the 5th of April next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to public roup, within the house of Thomas Purves vintner at the back of the Guard, Edinburgh, upwards of 3000 Copies in Sheets of PERRY's "*Royal Standard English Dictionary*," about 2000 Copies in Sheets of PERRY's "*Man of business*," about 1000 Copies in Sheets of PERRY's "*Orator*," and about 1000 Copies in Sheets of PERRY's "*Only sure "Guide to the English Tongue*," with a Fount of *Small Pica*, a Fount of *Brevier* Types, and *Ten pairs of Cases*. The Books to be put up in lots of *Fifties* or *Hundreds*, less or more, as purchasers incline; and, as the above stocks is in the hand of creditors, and positively to be sold off for what it can bring, great bargains may be expected. Specimens of each of the above books to be seen on applying to Francis Strachan writer to the signet, Warriston's Close, Edinburgh, any time before the roup.

Credit will be given for three, six, nine, and twelve months, according to the quantities purchased, upon proper security. And all at and below 5 l. Sterling to be ready money.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT Farm called the WESTFIELD of STENHOUSE, or BURNHEAD, with the steading, malt-barn, kiln, coble, and others thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Libberton, within three miles of Edinburgh, as formerly possessed by Thomas Cleghorn, to be LET for one or more years as can be agreed upon. For particulars, apply to William Sprott procurator, at his house in Canongate-head, or Thomas Rattray writer, Carrubber's Close, Edinburgh.

This day is published,

Price 3d. the common and 4 d. the fine paper,

NUMBER I. OF

SACRAMENTAL SERMONS.

By JOHN YOUNG, Minister of the Gospel at Hawick.

THE Book will consist of fourteen Numbers of 64 pages each, one of which will be published the beginning of every fourth week; making two neat pocket volumes of 448 pages each.

Subscriptions will continue to be taken in by all Booksellers and others who are entrusted with proposals.

Commissions addressed to the Author at *Hawick*, or to NEILL and Co. at their Printing Office, Edinburgh, will be punctually answered.

Not to be repeated.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, in one volume 8vo,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Edinburgh, and W. ANDERSON, Stirling,

THE FARMER and CORN-DEALER's ASSISTANT; or, COMPARATIVE TABLES of the WEIGHTS and MEASURES used in the different Counties of Scotland.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 22d MARCH 1780.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors, for the purpose of chusing a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twelve Ordinary and twelve Extraordinary Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Tuesday the 28th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

☞ No Votes will be received after twelve o'clock.

MR WALTER WOOD of Elsineur, hereby gives notice to all Merchants, Shipmasters, and others trading to the BALTIC, That this day the Frost has broke up, and the Sound, of course, become navigable; and as the season is so far advanced, there is not the least probability of there being any further obstruction to the Shipping.——Arrivals from all quarters are therefore daily expected. *Elsineur, March* 4. 1780.

WANTED,

For the Edinburgh Glass House Company,

A PERSON qualified for being their clerk and cashier. None need apply but such as can give security for 500 l. Sterling.

Apply by letter, addressed to the managers of the Company, at their office in Leith, on or before the 21st April.

To be LET in Prince's Street, Edinburgh,

THE SHOP and HOUSE presently possessed Mrs Robertson milliner.

As also, The HOUSE in the Back-street, known by the name of *Shakespeare's Tap-room.*

These subjects, tho' in a good centrical situation, are free of cess, stent, impost, and all the city's taxes, and the proprietor pays for the water-pipes and street-lamps.—The tap-room, which is 30 feet long and 25 feet wide, would, with the above advantages, make an excellent sale-room, and has been frequently used as such; and the rest of the house would lodge a family. They will be let together or separately.

And also, a Stable, Coach-house, and Hay-loft in the Meuse behind Prince's street.

For particulars, apply to Husband, Elder, and Co. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

LAURENCEKIRK BLEACH AND PRINT-FIELD.

By ROBERT TAYLOR, from London.

CLOTH taken in for this Field, and the Pattern-books to be seen at the following places, viz. Miss Yair, Luckenbooths, and James Archibald, Crosscausey, Edinburgh; Charles Philip merchant, Shore of Leith; David Wise merchant, Dundee; James Milne junior merchant, Arbroath; John Smith merchant, Brechin; Provost Low, Montrose; Scot and Bews merchants, John'shaven; James Pirie merchant, Bervie; David Lyon merchant, Stonehive; John Ewen merchant, Aberdeen; Bailie William Fyfe, Banff; and at the Field. At all which places receipts will be given. Great care will be taken to do the work in a sufficient manner, and to return it soon.

The Bleaching is done after the most approved Dutch method, without the use of rubbing-boards, which all who pay any attention to the fabrick of the Cloth will please to observe. Prices as follow:

All Plain Linen, yard-wide or under, not exceeding 900 warp, at 2 d.; 1000, 2¼ d.; 1100 and 1200, 3 d.; 1300, 3½ d.; 1400 and 1500, 4 d.; 1600, and all above, at 5 d.; Diapers and Tweels, 3-4ths wide, 3 d.; yard-wide, 3½ d.; Cottons not yard-wide, 2 d.; yard-wide, 3 d.; Common Sale Linens 7-8ths wide, 2 s. 6 d. per score, or 22 yards; Plainings at 2 s. All above yard-wide to pay in proportion. Yarns and Threeds boiled and bleached. Cotton and Thread Stockings cleaned, &c.

All damages in new Cloth made good; but the Printers will not be accountable for old cloth, or pieces of old gowns.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID FORRESTER, late of Denovan.

THE Creditors of the said David Forrester are desired, between and the 31st day of March inst. to lodge their grounds of debt, with depositions on the verity, with Mr Ludovick Grant accountant in Edinburgh, the Trustee, as a Dividend of such part of the funds as are already recovered is intended to be soon made. And such of the creditors as shall fail to produce and depone, in manner before directed, will be excluded from any share of this dividend, in terms of the trust-right.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 20.

This day in the House of Commons, Mr *T. Luttrell* requested the House would take notice, that, after the recess, he intended to bring before them again the business of Milbourne Port. He heard, that after he retired from the House on Friday, more indeed through delicacy than justice, it had been suggested, that great and consequential business had been put off on account of his enquiry: What business could be of greater consequence than that which tended to support the independence of Parliament, and shut its doors against bribery and corruption? He had learned, that his recess from the House on Friday had deprived him of that pleasure which one of the most extraordinary scenes he ever heard of would have afforded him. He could compare it only to that in Shakespeare, where the Duke of Gloucester, standing between two reverend Prelates, is persuaded to accept the crown, while the Duke of Buckingham is pronouncing to the citizens his panegyrics on the former Duke, at the same time that he is perfectly conscious of his hypocrisy. The noble Lord, standing between the two sages of the law (Attorney General and Lord Advocate) according to Mr Luttrell's analogy, naturally brought that scene to recollection, while the Speaker might be taken for the Duke of Buckingham. But how far the Speaker and Duke resembled each other, required no small share of abilities to determine.

To get the noble Lord convicted was more, he said, than ever he had expected; for let the evidence be ever so strong, the guilt ever so clearly established, he knew that, supported by such majorities as his Lordships had ever at his command, he would always avoid conviction. For my part, said he, I have done my duty: I have established the existence of corrupt practices; let the House now perform its duty, and pursue them up to their source. I will move, That the persons attending from Milbourne Port be discharged. After the recess, I understand that I shall be furnished with a petition from that burgh, and with vouchers that will set the corruption in the strongest light. The two persons already proved to have been concerned in these corrupt practices, Maurice Lloyd and Thomas Hutchins Medlicot, Esquires, shall be the subjects of my future complaints. In the mean time, I shall sit down contented with having chalked out to the House a line, which it is their duty to assist me in pursuing.

The *Speaker* said, That if there were any persons then attending on the Milbourne Port business, it was not by order of the House; for that business was at present finally closed: The motion was therefore unnecessary.

Lord *Beauchamp* did not see any reason why the Hon. Member should find fault with the majority that had acquitted the noble Lord, for it was composed of the first characters of the nation, as well of those who supported, as of those who attacked Administration: so that a reflection on that majority, must be deemed a reflection on those very persons who stand highest in that Hon. Gentleman's opinion. The acquittal had been unanimous—there had not been a second opinion in the House. The sentence therefore must be attributed solely to a conviction of the noble Lord's innocence, and not to his influence in that House.

Mr *Jenkinson* said, That as far as the enquiry related to the noble Lord, it was certainly at an end; but if the House had a mind to prosecute the business of corruption, there was no order whatsoever existing that could throw an obstacle in the way.

Lord *North*, not to delay the progress of Mr Burke's bill, moved, That the order of the day for receiving the report on the taxes should be discharged, and a new one made for to-morrow, which should take place of all others. This was agreed to.

Mr *Jenkinson* gave notice, that to-morrow he would move for the army contingencies, and leave the extraordinaries to be voted after the recess.

Mr *Fullerton* took an occasion from Mr Jenkinson's mentioning the army, to state to the House a few particulars which related to himself. He said, that many reflections had been cast upon him, for having accepted a command in the army. It was true indeed, that a very different line of profession from that of the military, had been laid down for him; but surely no one would impute it to him as a crime, that at a time when his country was menaced with danger, when the assistance of every man must be acceptable, he should step aside from his intended plan of life, and offer his services to his Sovereign. He had made an offer to raise a regiment without any expence to the state. He had not stipulated for more than a temporary rank for himself and his officers; and as the good of his country had been his sole object, he had not thought of half-pay. Was it a crime to raise a regiment on such terms? Did such conduct deserve the severe reflections that had been thrown on his character, in the other House of Parliament, by a noble Earl and a noble Duke? The former had libelled his character as an individual; and, though his Peerage might screen him from punishment for having used such injurious language in a debate, yet, as a general officer, he was not clear that he might not be tried by a Court Martial, on that article of war which makes it punishable in an officer to use *ungentleman like behaviour.*

The contemptuous names of *Clerk* and *Commis* had been bestowed upon him; he was neither the one nor the other. His Majesty had honoured him with the office of Secretary to his Embassy at Paris. The appointment he held to be highly honourable, and far above the pitiful light in which it was placed by the noble Earl, who, he believed, had he been in office himself, would have found a more respectful name for a Secretary to an Ambassador than *Clerk* or *Commis*. That a noble Duke should have joined in the same pitiful appellation surprised him the more, as that noble Duke's brother had served his country in exactly the same situation. Mr Fullerton at last expressed himself with that warmth which a man of sensibility feels at having been treated with contempt; and, after having declared, that the Earl of *Shelburne* was the person to whom he had alluded, was proceeding to speak in very harsh terms of him, when he was interrupted by

Mr *Fox*, who said, that the hon. gentleman could not proceed in that manner; it was contrary to every idea of order; and he must learn, that it was repugnant to the established rules of the House to take notice of what fell from a Peer in the other House of Parliament; or to mention his name. Mr Fox was going on rather warm, when he was as warmly answered by

Mr *Rigby*, who declared, that he subscribed to the hon. gentleman's opinion most implicitly on that point of order; but, at the same time he observed, that he was astonished to hear such an opinion delivered by that gentleman: A gentleman who paid so little attention to that point of order, by which he wanted others to be bound. He wished it seems to monopolize the right of abusing Members of the other House. How often had the House of Commons rung with the abuse which the Hon. Member bestowed most liberally on the Earl of Hillsborough? How often had that noble Lord been mentioned with disrespect? How often had his name been bandied about with the grossest indecency? and yet the hon. Gentleman would not allow to another the liberty of defending himself against the personal attacks of a member of the Upper House. He held it to be found Parliamentary doctrine, to be silent on every transaction in the House of Peers, except when a gentleman is pointed out and named: then he certainly had a right to allude to the transaction, and to defend himself.

Mr *Fullerton* could not bear interruption in a matter which concerned him so nearly, and which he thought it necessary to his honour to pursue. He resumed the subject, and said, that Lord *Shelburne had, with all that aristocratic insolence that so peculiarly marked his character.*——

Here he was again stopped, and called to order. A great many Members started up to speak to order.

Mr *Dempster* was suffered to speak, the other Gentlemen sitting down. The point of order, he said, required that the proceedings of the Upper House should not be spoke of in the Commons, except when an individual had been named in the former; then, indeed, he had a right to defend himself: However, he ought to do it with temper and moderation. He therefore requested the Hon. Gentleman would keep himself within bounds, and not suffer his sensibility to get the better of his judgment. Before I sit down, said he, I cannot help paying my tribute to the Hon. Gentleman who feels himself hurt by the conversation in the House of Peers, where the noble Lords alluded to had made so free with his name. Whoever supposes that Hon. Gentleman has accepted the command of a regiment, for any other purpose than to promote the good of his country, is not as intimately acquainted with [illegible] as I have the honour to be. His intentions, I am sure, are upright, honourable, and patriotic.

As to the names of *Clerk*, and *Commis*, that he says have been applied to him, all I can say is, that, when he filled the high and honourable office of Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, he conducted himself in a manner that did honour to the Prince who appointed him, and gave infinite satisfaction to every subject of Great Britain who had any occasion for his assistance in France.

Lord *North* requested that his Honourable friend (Mr Fullerton) would not pay so much attention to what passed in the other House. The noble Lord wished he might, in that respect, be permitted to set himself before the Honourable Gentleman as an example. I very seldom (said his Lordship) enter into that Assembly; and it is from news-papers only I learn several things that pass in it. From a newspaper, I have learned that the noble Earl, of whom my Honourable friend complains, honoured *me* once with the name of *thing*: His Lordship certainly was in the right, for I am a thing. But then the expression was accompanied with something else that prevented me from feeling any resentment at it; his Lordship said, that *being called a Minister.* Now, until I shall learn that the noble Lord has an aversion to be a Minister, and an utter contempt for office, I cannot find in my heart to be angry with him. There are expressions which denote *contempt*, and contempt is what a Gentleman is not able to bear; but there are others which flow only from envy, and which cannot therefore create pain. I will take the liberty to recommend it to my Honourable friend to make this distinction, and overlook what has passed in the House of Peers; not but I contend, at the same time, for the right which every member of this House enjoys to defend himself here against any attack that may be made on his character in a House where he cannot speak for himself. At any rate, if the Honourable Gentleman wishes to

complain, I would adviſe him to wait till the extraordinaries of the army are brought before the Houſe; and when the regiment which he is raiſing ſhall be mentioned, that, I apprehend, will be the moſt proper time for purſuing the complaint.

Colonel *Barre* not being made up of the coldeſt materials, as he himſelf obſerved, could not ſit an indifferent auditor when the name of that noble Lord, whom it was his pride to call his friend, was mentioned with diſreſpect. The honourable gentleman talked of a Court martial, and the Peerage of his noble friend: He knew him to be poſſeſſed of a ſoul that raiſed him above his Peerage; he had too much ſpirit to ſeek for protection from his ſituation; his own courage was ſufficient to protect him. He had acted with him for twenty years; and, during that time, he had never broken any of his engagements; he had always purſued the paths of honour, of integrity, of patriotiſm, and the conſtitution; and had thereby raiſed to himſelf a name which was loved, reſpected, and revered by the whole nation. His noble friend, he knew, did not deſpiſe office; he had no objection to enter into it; but he would keep for ever out of it, unleſs he could go in upon honeſt and independent principles, and take in all thoſe with him whoſe principles pointed them out as the fitteſt perſons to prop a falling ſtate. As to the name of *Clerk* and *Commis*, he ſaw nothing in them that was in the leaſt degree contemptible. The honourable gentleman was ſufficiently acquainted with France and its language to know that *Commis* was a reſpectable appellation; and that to be a *premier Commis* in an office of State, was an object of ambition to gentlemen of diſtinction in that country; he was, therefore, ſurpriſed to hear ſo much warmth expreſſed by the honourable gentleman at being called a *Commis*. At all events, the Houſe of Commons was by no means a place for ſettling private quarrels; nor ought the honourable gentleman to chuſe it as a fit place to hold a language that politeneſs and good breeding could never approve.

Lord *Nugent* begged that the Speaker would put an end to the conteſt; the Houſe was very diſorderly, and, he was ſorry to ſay, that it had been peculiarly ſo theſe ten days paſt.

Mr *Fullerton* had not loſt a particle of his fire. He ſaid, that the noble Lord's charge againſt him reſpecting his regiment, had hurt him infinitely more than the contemptuous appellation of *Clerk* or *Commis*; for he had not been afraid to ſay, that after the expedition for which he was raiſing his regiment ſhould be over, (and he truſted the ſucceſs would be complete), his men would be as ready to turn their arms againſt their country, as againſt the common enemy.

Colonel *Barre* roſe again. He had not been preſent at the debate alluded to in the Houſe of Lords, but he had ſince learned, that the purport of his Noble Friend's words was, that a regiment raiſed for the purpoſe of *bucaneering*, being accuſtomed to plunder, would have no objection in the end to commit depredations on the citizens of London.

Mr *Burke* ſaid, that an end muſt be put to the freedom of Parliamentary debate, if a man ſhould be obliged to weigh every ſyllable, before he uttered it. For his part, he did not ſee any impropriety in the words of the Noble Earl. He did not ſpeak diſreſpectfully of the Honourable Gentleman; it was of his promotion. He then had in his eye a very able General who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of armies, and for whoſe character he entertained the higheſt reſpect; and yet, if he ſhould hear that he had been appointed to a ſeat on a bench in Weſtminſter Hall, he would moſt heartily laugh at the appointment. There was not a man for whom, as a lawyer, and an able Speaker, he felt a greater degree of veneration, than for the learned gentleman then in the chair (Sir Fletcher Norton); but, if he ſhould hear of that gentleman being appointed to the command of a troop of horſe, he would deem the promotion ridiculous and abſurd. The name of *Clerk* was in itſelf very reſpectable. There were then ſitting at the table two gentlemen who were clerks to the Houſe. Their learning and abilities commanded the reſpect of every gentleman, and no one gave it more heartily than he did; but, if they ſhould be taken from the pen, and placed at the head of a corps of artillery, he certainly would not refrain from laughter. The honourable Gentleman ſhould diſtinguiſh between the perſon and the profeſſion. His perſon certainly was reſpectable, for his character was truly amiable. But he ought not to be offended with any one who ſhould call his military promotion prepoſterous. The blame did not fall upon him, but upon thoſe who had promoted him.

The *Secretary at War* ſaid, that the change of profeſſion was no new thing in France and other countries; it was common enough to ſee a gentleman change the long robe for the regimental, and *vice verſa*. The name of *Commis*, he obſerved, was very inapplicable to the Honourable Gentleman, for the office title which he bore in France was not that of *Commis* or *Clerk*; he was called the *King's Secretary*. As to the expedition for which his regiment was to be raiſed, he truſted, that when it ſhould become expedient to publiſh it to the world, it would meet the ſtrongeſt approbation of the Houſe. This buſineſs ended here; after which,

Sir *P. J. Clerke* moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Contractor's bill; and to the aſtoniſhment of every perſon preſent, it was read and paſſed *without debate or diviſion*.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on Mr Burke's bill. As ſoon as Mr Elwes had taken the chair,

Mr *Fox* moved, that inſtructions might be given to the Committee for a clauſe to aboliſh the office of Lords of the Police in Scotland, their Secretaries and dependents, but not to extend to patent places. This was agreed to.

Sir *Fletcher Norton* took, he ſaid, the earlieſt opportunity to remove from his mind, what had ſat very heavy on it ſince laſt week. He thought it his duty to expreſs to the Committee his very great concern at having, during their laſt ſitting, taken up ſo much of their time, by introducing matter into the debate which was very foreign to it; he truſted the Committee would, on his thus aſking their forgiveneſs, indulgently excuſe him. However, he wiſhed to be underſtood, that the time and place being out of the queſtion, he did not entertain a deſire that a ſingle ſyllable of what he had uttered, had been unſaid; what he had ſaid was extorted from him. A torrent of abuſe had been poured on him in the news-papers; theſe he treated with the moſt ſovereign contempt; but as he wiſhed to ſtand well in the opinion of all honeſt men, he was anxious to ſet them right in one point; he therefore declared, that he never had, directly or indirectly, entered into any negotiation with the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; where he had negotiated, he had met with honourable treatment, and the buſineſs had ended entirely to his ſatisfaction. If he had negotiated, it muſt not have been upon intereſted terms; for by accepting a ſeat on the Bench, he muſt have given up nearly half of the emoluments he now enjoyed.

Mr *De Grey* held himſelf excuſeable in riſing to vindicate the character of his father, againſt whom ſome imputations had been thrown out on a former occaſion. That no ſum had been offered to him to procure his reſignation, he was authoriſed to declare upon his honour. To give money, would have been corrupt; to take it would have been to participate in the corruption; and he truſted that his father's reputation for integrity was too well eſtabliſhed, for a charge of corruption againſt him to be lightly taken up by the Houſe of Commons. To that Houſe he was ready to ſubmit his conduct; to that Houſe he wiſhed to ſubmit it, perfectly ſatisfied, that he ſhould have a fair hearing, and that his honour, ſupported by his innocence, would not ſuffer in their hands.

Lord *North* ſubſcribed moſt heartily to what the Hon. Member had ſaid of his learned father; his filial piety had not carried him too far in his praiſe of that great Judge; and if his character could gain any thing from his tribute of applauſe, he was moſt ready to beſtow it; and, in juſtice to the learned Judge's character, he could declare upon his honour, that he never in his life offered any money to him, in order to procure his reſignation, and that conſequently he had never conſented to take any.

The Committee then proceeded to buſineſs. The firſt clauſe that offered itſelf to their conſideration, was that which pointed out the manner in which the office of the third Secretary of State ſhould be diſcharged; but, as that office has not been aboliſhed, the providing clauſe was expunged. The next clauſe was, for referring to a Committee of the Privy Council, the buſineſs now executed by the Board of Trade, as that Board is to be aboliſhed.

Lord *Nugent* oppoſed the clauſe on conſtitutional grounds. No public office or board had ever been eſtabliſhed or aboliſhed by act of Parliament, but once; becauſe they came properly within the prerogative of the Crown. At the Revolution the Whigs found many eſtabliſhments which they did not think proper to aboliſh. The Whigs had not new modelled the conſtitution, but had reſtored it to its former ſtate; they had ſeparated the legiſlative from the executive power, and left both their indiſputable rights. To make alterations in the conſtitution might be dangerous; reformation was good—but carry it too far it would end in the deſtruction of the ſtate. In the Tale of a Tub, John wanted to take the hoe from Peter's coat, but as inſtead of ripping it he tore it off, and thereby tore the coat along with it: ſo mode[illegible] formers, by endeavouring to wound the Miniſter, and deprive him of his influence, they were ſtriking at him through the ſides of the conſtitution.—That there was a conſtitutional influence in the Crown, he admitted; that there was an encreaſe of it at preſent, he denied. Did the paſſing of the contractors bill that day argue an increaſe of influence? Did the abolition of the Board of Trade argue it? He had heard a nobleman ſay lately to the noble Lord, What, loſe the ſupport of the majority in Parliament, and ſtill continue in office! Lord Nugent replied at the time, Why, my Lord, he is the fitteſt man in England for a miniſter—for he is at preſent what the people are willing their miniſters to be—without influence.

To refer the buſineſs of the Board of Trade to the Lords of the Council, would be doing nothing; for they being at preſent ſo numerous, very little attendance would be given, as one would always ſuppoſe, that, from the number of Privy Counſellors, there would be always a ſuffering number to attend buſineſs: hence would naturally follow a neglect of buſineſs. When he was at the Board, the late Lord Preſident and he had often a tete-a-tete for hours together, without being able to find a third to make a Board: he therefore recommended it to the Committee to let the buſineſs flow in its own channel.

Mr *Sawbridge* would not be guided by what the Whigs had done at the Revolution. They had done much indeed; but they had left a great deal undone. The Noble Lord thought they had gone too far; in his opinion, they had not gone far enough. He paid the higheſt compliments to Lord Nugent as a man; but could not agree with him as a politician.

Mr *Burke* ſtrongly urged the neceſſity there was for the Committee to accept the clauſe. In the year 1680, the whole buſineſs of the Board was done by a Committee of the Privy Council, a Committee of the greateſt men in the kingdom. There were Prince Rupert, Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Preſident of the Council, Lord Angleſea, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Eſſex, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Savile Earl of Hallifax, Earl of Sunderland, Mr Godolphin, Hyde Earl of Clarendon, Lord Heneage Finch, Mr Seymour, and Lord Chief Juſtice North. The Honourable Gentleman expatiated on the reſpective talents of the ſeveral perſons named, and was very ſure his preſent Majeſty could find very able men to tranſact the ſame buſineſs in the Privy Council, if he thought fit to look forward to them. There were the Earl of Shelburne, the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Camden, the Right Honourable Mr Townſhend, and the Right Honourable Colonel Barre, willing to ſerve their country in that way without any pecuniary ſituation.

To prove that a Committee of the Privy Council were competent to the buſineſs, and very capable of tranſacting it, he inſtanced a caſe reſpecting Jamaica, when Lord Carliſle was Governor of that iſland, and the government and trade of it was moſt admirably ſettled in that Committee. As to defraying the expence of it, he aſked how the expence of the Privy Council was at preſent defrayed? The King paid it, he ſaid, out of his civil liſt, and the ſame might be done in the preſent caſe, if there ſhould be any expence attending it. But he thought it might be done now as heretofore. In the year 1681, the two Secretaries of State, Mr Secretary Coventry, and Sir Lionel Jenkins, acted as Secretaries in the buſineſs. The hon. gentleman thought with ſuch a Committee of the Privy Council more might be done than with thoſe who lately had the regulation of the Board of Trade.

Lord *North* ſaid there was certainly no occaſion to debate the matter, for as the Board of Trade had been aboliſhed, the buſineſs of it muſt of courſe be committed to a Committee of the Privy Council.

Mr *De Grey* oppoſed the queſtion, and reminded the Committee, that the Board of Trade was originally inſtituted by Parliament, becauſe that a Committee of the Privy Council was found inadequate to the purpoſe.

Lord George Gordon, Mr Governor Pownal, and the Attorney General, ſpoke a few words, after which the queſtion was put and agreed to unanimouſly.

The Committee then proceeded to take into conſideration the next clauſe for aboliſhing the Treaſurer of the King's Chamber, the Cofferer of the Houſhold, and ſundry other officers therein named, with the Board of Green Cloth.

Mr *Hopkins* ſtated to the Committee, that there would be a great impropriety in debating the clauſe as it ſtood, and was of opinion, that the ſeveral offices involved in it ſhould be ſeparately diſcuſſed and determined upon.

Mr *Burke* readily gave into the idea, and, in the courſe of his ſpeech, gave the Committee to underſtand, that when they came to the clauſe for conducting the King's houſhold by contract, he ſhould move for diſcharging it.

Lord *North* objected to the whole of it, becauſe it was breaking in upon the King's private affairs, and deranging his whole houſhold, and all for a very trifling ſaving to the public.

Mr *Fox* ſpoke in ſupport of the motion, and arraigned the conduct of the Miniſter in debating the principle of the bill, now that it was before a Committee. The Hon. Gentleman dated the preſent part of the plan for eſtabliſhing a general ſyſtem of œconomy as the moſt capital one in the whole bill, and ſaid, if the Committee rejected it, there would be an end of every expectation entertained of a reform in the expenditure of public money.

Mr *Burke* alſo ſpoke for a conſiderable time, for aboliſhing the office of Treaſurer of the Chamber.

The *Attorney General* ſaid, We are told every day, and in every part of every debate, of an over-ruling influence of the Crown. That influence, if it ever exiſted, is leſs dangerous to the freedom of debate, and of conſequence to the freedom of our conſtitution, than the overbearing influence of thoſe petitions, which are rung in our ears, as mandates on the deciſions of this Houſe. I hope we ſhall never yield to edicts and dictations, come they from what quarter they will. When we ſuffer our judgments to be overborne, we depart from the firſt duties of our ſtation as Members of Parliament.

At a quarter paſt one o'clock the Committee divided for aboliſhing the office of Treaſurer of the King's chamber, when there appeared for it 158, againſt it 211.

Mr *Burke* then obſerved, that as the Treaſurer was thought fit to ſtand, there was no doubt but the Committee would think the other officers, expreſſed in the clauſe, alſo proper to be continued. He ſhould therefore wave ſaying any thing upon their inutility, and, indeed, he thought it beſt for him to give up all farther purſuit of the bill.

Mr *Fox* entreated the Hon. Gentlman to perſevere in his plan for a general reform, for that he had aboliſhed the Board of Trade, and would, conſequently, next ſeaſon have eight enemies leſs to fight.

Mr *Burke* then gave notice, that he ſhould, after the holidays, move the Committee farther reſpecting his bill.

The *Chairman* then put the ſeveral clauſes reſpectively for aboliſhing the cofferer, the comptroller, the Wardrobe office, the Board of Green Cloth, &c. all which were ſeverally negatived, without a diſſenting voice.

The Committee at half paſt one adjourned, and the Chairman is to ſit again, and report the progreſs made.

From the London Gazette, March 21.

St James's, March 21.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, for the Tranſlation of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr James Hawkins, Biſhop of Dromore, to the Biſhoprick of Raphoe, being vacant by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr John Oſwald, late Biſhop thereof.

The King has been pleaſed to order like Letters Patent for the promotion of William Beresford, Maſter of Arts, to the Biſhoprick of Dromore, vacant by the tranſlation of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr James Hawkins, late Biſhop thereof, to the Biſhoprick of Raphoe.

St James's, March 21.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Peter Dore, Eſq; Richmond Herald, the office of Norroy King of arms, and principal Herald of the North parts of that part of Great Britain called England.

From the London Papers, March 21.

LONDON.

A report has been current this day, which we judge has the appearance of being tolerably well founded, that Admiral Rowley had fallen in with La Motte Piquet's ſquadron off St Euſtatia, and had completely defeated him; but the particulars we have not been able to learn. This news is ſaid to have come by the way of Holland, and to be confirmed by ſome letters from France.

Extract of a letter from Dover, March 20.

"Captain Waſhington, of the ———, one of the Jamaica fleet, is arrived here this day, and ſays, that he has every reaſon to believe that the Potomack and Goldſmid, part of the ſaid fleet, are both taken by the French on the voyage."

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, at Deal, to Meſſ. Muir and Atkinſon, dated March 20.

"This day arrived here the Molly, Atkinſon, one of the Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Charon and Leviathan men of war, the maſter of which gives me the following account: That in lat. 40, long. 45, the Leviathan became ſo leaky, that it was found abſolutely neceſſary for the crew to quit her; they were all therefore taken out, and diſtributed on board the merchantmen in the fleet; the Howe had one Lieutenant and 50 ſeamen. Two days after quitting her ſhe went down; as did alſo the Suſanna, one of the fleet, but her crew too were ſaved. The Maſter further ſays, that in a gale of wind, he and ten more ſhips (ſeveral of them bound to Liverpool) parted from the convoy, and the remainder of the fleet, the Juſtin, Ellis, and the St George, Planter, of London, were with them off Scilly, on Friday laſt; but it being thick weather, and not well acquainted with the Channel, it was ſuppoſed they were afraid to run up; but the Captain of the above ſhip having the maſter of the Leviathan on board, who undertook to navigate her, came on, and arrived ſafe as above."

The Spaniſh priſoners lately brought to England by Admiral Digby, have, to a man, ſuch an inveteracy to the French nation, that they have petitioned, in the moſt earneſt terms, that they may not be confined in a priſon where any French priſoners are kept; which requeſt is enforced by Admiral Digby, and will be complied with. On the appearance of the French convoy the 23d ult. the Spaniards on board the Reſolution demanded leave to work the guns, and abſolutely did work them during the engagement betwen that ſhip and the Prothee.

The Proſerpine armed cutter, in the ſervice of government, ſtationed off Breſt, reports, that there are eighteen ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, and about forty tranſports in the roads at moorings; that on the 10th inſtant a large frigate ſailed to the weſtward, ſuppoſed for the Weſt Indies, with diſpatches.

All the firſt, ſecond, and third rate ſhips of Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, are ordered to be immediately got ready for ſea with the utmoſt expedition: the Victory, Britania, and Royal George, are to be got ready for flags.

This day the lottery bill, the militia pay bill, and ſeveral other public and private bills, received the Royal Aſſent, by virtue of a Commiſſion under the Great Seal for that purpoſe.

There will be another commiſſion on Thurſday next, to paſs what few bills may then be ready for the Royal Aſſent, after which both Houſes will adjourn for the holidays. It is ſaid the adjournment will not exceed eight or ten days at the fartheſt.

Yeſterday Counſel were called to the bar of the Houſe of Peers, to be heard on the appeal wherein the creditors of the York-building Company were appellants, and James Ferguſon of Pitfour, Eſq; reſpondent; when, after hearing Counſel for the appellants, and one Counſel for the reſpondent, the further argument was adjourned till this day.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee on the bill relative to the exportation of corn, went through the ſame, and the report was ordered to be received this day.

The Houſe was put into a Committee to conſider of the duties on wood and wood aſhes, and, after ſome time ſpent therein, came to ſeveral reſolutions, which are to be reported this day.

Mr Jones, from the Exchequer, preſented ſeveral accounts, purſuant to order.

In a Committee on the bill for the encouragement of ſeamen, went through the ſame, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

A motion was made, "For the account of the arrears "of land-tax outſtanding at Lady-day, with the names of "the receivers in whoſe hands the arrears remained," to be printed, which was agreed to and ordered.

Yeſterday the Right Honourable Earl Gower was at the levee at St James's, and had a conference with the King. His Lordſhip was ſent for expreſs, and arrrived in town from Bath on Saturday night.

It is ſtrongly reported, that a plan for a change in the Miniſtry is now in agitation, and, it is ſaid, will be ſettled during the Eaſter receſs.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 21.

"Counſel were this day called to the bar of the Houſe of Peers, to be further heard on the appeal between the York Building Company and James Ferguſon, when after hearing counſel on both ſides, the interlocutors complained of were reverſed.

"The Contractors bill, Incloſure bill, and the Kirkcudbright road bill, were preſented, and read the firſt time. The Contractors bill was, upon motion, ordered to be printed.

"This day in the Houſe of Commons, the committee on the pot-aſh bill was put off till to-morrow.

"The bill for the encouragement of ſeamen, and the bill relative to the exportation of corn, were reported, and ordered to be engroſſed.

"Col. Barre made a motion for the Houſe to be put into a Committee on the 10th April next, to conſider of the extraordinaries of the army incurred for 1779, and to conſider of the moſt proper methods for limiting the expences of the army to the grants of Parliament.

"A motion was then made by Lord North, for the act of 17th George II. cap. 17, to be read, as alſo the 4th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 15th ſections.

"Moved, "That notice be given, that the capital ſtock or debt of "4,200,000 l. and all arrears of annuity due and payable in reſpect "thereof from the public to the United Company of Merchants trading "to the Eaſt Indies, be paid on the 5th of April 1783, agreeable to the "power of redemption in the ſaid act."

"The motion was oppoſed by Mr Fox, Mr Gregory, &c. and ſupported by the Secretary at War, &c. And the previous queſtion being moved for by Mr Burke, there appeared for it 68, againſt it 142. After which the original motion was put, and agreed to without a diviſion.

"Mr Fox then moved, that a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers to the new loan be laid before the Houſe, which was agreed to. The report of the taxes was afterwards made, and the Houſe adjourned.

The Public may ſoon expect, in this paper, regular accounts of the Arrivals and Sailings of the ſhipping at Elſinore, the Sound being now open. See Mr Wood's adverti-ſement, inſerted in the firſt page.

Briſto houſe, March 23. 1780. This evening died here Mrs Lockhart, widow of George Lockhart, Eſq; of Carnwath. The relations and friends of that family will pleaſe accept of this intimation of her death.

John Dalyell, Eſq; died at Balcomie in Fifeſhire the 13th inſtant.

On Thurſday laſt the 23d inſtant, died at Hoſpitalfield, Mary Barclay, ſpouſe to David Fraſer, Eſq; of Kirkton, much and juſtly regretted. It is hoped her friends will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

Yeſterday being Good Friday, the ſame was obſerved as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices, and by thoſe of the inhabitants who are of the Epiſcopal perſuaſion.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the province of Georgia is declared, by proclamation, in the peace of the King, and that the trade and intercourſe with that colony is allowed to be carried on, without moleſtation, and in the ſame manner as it was before the act of the 15th of his preſent Majeſty, unleſs where alterations have been made by ſubſequent acts; of which intimation has been made to the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, by order of the Board of Cuſtoms at Edinburgh.

Wedneſday night, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the ſhop of Mr John Graham grocer and ſpirit-dealer in Bell's land, Gallowgate Glaſgow, which getting hold of ſome ſpirits lodged there, burnt for ſome time with the moſt alarming rapidity, and conſumed the whole ſtock of goods in the ſhop. It alſo ſeized on two other ſhops, one on each ſide, and moſtly deſtroyed the ſtock of goods in them; but by a proper application of the fire engines, under the direction of the Magiſtrates, it was happily got extinguiſhed, and prevented from penetrating into a ſpirit dealer's ſhop and cellar immediately below, or damaging the flat above, further than in the windows and floor.

Saturday laſt arrived at Liverpool the Patſey, Captain Doling, from Jamaica, who ſailed from thence with the fleet for Europe the 17th of January, and parted with it about eighteen days before off the banks of Newfoundland in a gale of wind. Alſo the two Brothers, Dalrymple, from Jamaica, is arrived ot Lancaſter.

Monday laſt, the Ketty packet, on her way home, was put on ſhore in the Kyles of Bute, and unluckily a young woman was drowned.

Extract of a letter from Dundonald, Ayrſhire, March 21ſt, 1780.

"A very melancholy affair happened at Plewlands in this pariſh upon Wedneſday laſt. One William Wilſon, his wife, two daughters, and a daughter-in-law, having taking ſome ſowens (or ſlummery) for their dinner, were all ſuddenly ſeized with the moſt violent pains and ſwellings: ſurgeons were immediately ſent for, and ſeveral remedies applied to no purpoſe. The old woman the mother died on Thurſday, the father on Sunday, and one of the daughters on Monday; the other two are in great agony of pain, and nothing but immediate death is expected. It is ſuſpected this horrid maſſacre had been prepetrated that very day, as the family had uſed ſowens of that ſome preparation both on the Monday and Tueſday, without any harm; but a quantity of arſenick is ſuppoſed to have been put among the meal feeds in the barrel, and in the pot on the fire, with the barbarous deſign of poiſoning theſe perſons.

"One Mathew Hay, a farmer in the neighbourhood, has been apprehended, and committed to the priſon of Ayr, on ſuſpicion of being guilty of the above horrid crime."

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, March 17.

"Wedneſday morning laſt the Boſton frigate and two cutters, and yeſterday morning the Thetis frigate, ſailed hence to the ſouthward, in queſt of the Black Prince and Princeſs privateers."

LYDIA READYWIT *muſt excuſe us for thinking her* Wit *rather indelicate.*

A. B.'s *Remarks on the groſs impoſitions in the* extraordinary *Theatrical benefit bills, cannot have a place till the Benefits are over. The Public muſt be the beſt judges of the entertainment offered them in* ſuch *bills.*

Mr CAUTHERLEY's NIGHT.

On SATURDAY Evening, April 1. will be revived,
A favourite Comedy called, The

FUNERAL;
OR,
GRIEF A-LA-MODE.

Written by Sir RICHARD STEELE.

Lord Hardy, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Trim, Mr CHALMERS;
Sable, Mr BAILEY;
And Campley, Mr LANE.
Lady Charlot, Mrs SMITH;
Lady Harriet, Mrs HITCHCOCK;
And Lady Brumpton, Mrs MONTAGUE.

To which will be added, a Dramatic Romance, in three acts, called,

CYMON; or, The POWER OF LOVE.

Cymon, Mr WOOD; Merlin, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Juſtice Dorus, Mr CHARTERIS; and Linco, Mr CHALMERS.
Zatima, Mrs MONTAGUE; Urganda, Miſs MILLS;
Dorcas, Mrs CHARTERIS; and Sylvia, Mrs HITCHCOCK.

Tickets to be had of Mr Cautherley, Mr Smith's, Shakeſpeare's Square.

CUSTOM HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED, March 19.—23.

Jenny, Kerr, from Lancaſter; Hero, Ferguſon, from St Lucia, with ſugar and rum; Downie, Gowdie, from Dumfries, with meal; Friendſhip, M'Queen, from Eſdale, with ſlates.

SAILED, March 20—23.

Jean and Jeſſy, Campbell, and Venus, M'kellar, for Liverpool, with goods; the Jenny, Law, for Weems; Jeanie, M'Fie, for Dublin.

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED, March 22—25.

The Peggy, Jack, from Berwick; Anne and Shaw, Rae, from North Berwick; Janet and Barbara, Little, from Dundee; Mary, Beveridge, from ditto; Nelly, Sands, from Perth; John and Margaret, Kenny, from Dundee; Sincerity, Farmer, from ditto; Nelly and Jean, Turken, from ditto; Betty, Lyell, from ditto; all with grain. Mary Ogilvy, Bell, from Southampton, with bark; Falkirk, Wishart, from Newcaſtle, with goods; Nelly, Wilſon, from Portſoy, in ballaſt; Adamſon, Lyle, from Perth, with goods; Ant of Aberdeen, Wilſon, from Aberdeen, with goods; and ſome veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

Jameſes, Sommervell, for Newcaſtle; Betty and Bell, Allan, for Newcaſtle and Hull; Induſtry, Begg, for Borrowſtounneſs; Waddell of and for Hull, Broadley; all with goods.

To SET, at Whitſunday next,

TWO Convenient LODGIDGS in Herriot's Green, Graſs Market, the one conſiſting of ſeven rooms, a kitchen, cellars, beſides cloſets, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Lawrence Inglis writer. The other of three rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr James Bremner writer. Any perſon who wiſhes to take a look of either of theſe Lodgings will pleaſe apply to Mrs Allan brewer, Graſs Market, Edinburgh.

This day is publiſhed,
By WILLIAM CREECH.
Price 2s. 6d. ſtitched in blue paper,

EXPERIMENTS;

Eſtabliſhing a Criterion between

MUCAGINOUS and PURULENT MATTER:

And an Account of the Retrograde Motions of the Abſorbent Veſſels of Animal Bodies in ſome Diſeaſes.

By the late Mr CHARLES DARWIN,
of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

ALSO, this day is publiſhed, and ſold at W. CREECH's Shop,

1. Dr John Clark's Obſervations on Fevers, eſpecially thoſe of the continued Type; and on the Scarlet Fever, attended with ulcerated ſore Throat. Price 5 s.
2. The Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, 3 vols. 8vo, a new edit. Price One Guinea.
3. Sunmon's Anatomy of the Human Body.
4. Elliot's Obſervations on Viſions and Hearing.
5. Deas's Theory and Practice of Surgery.
6. Smellie's Midwifery, 3 vols. with plates, new edition.

On Saturday next, 1ſt of April, will be publiſhed,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
And ſold by all the principal Bookſellers in Scotland, price 7 s. 6 d.

VOLUME THIRD
OF
NATURAL HISTORY,
GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

By the COUNT DE BUFFON,
Tranſlated from the French.
Illuſtrated with above 260 COPPERPLATES;
And Occaſional Notes and Obſervations by the TRANSLATOR.

CONTENTS of this VOLUME.

The Natural Hiſtory of MAN.—Of the ſenſe of Seeing.—Of the Senſe of Hearing.—Of the Senſes in general.—Of the varieties of the Human Species.—A Diſſertation on the nature of Animals.—Of Domeſtic Animals.—The Natural Hiſtory of the Horſe.—Of the Aſs.—Of the Ox.—Of the Sheep.—Of the Goat.—Of the Hog.—Of the Hog of Siam.—Of the Wild Boar.

*** This Work is to conſiſt of eight large volumes 8vo. Thoſe who chuſe to ſubſcribe for it may give their orders to William Creech at Edinburgh, or to their reſpective bookſellers either in town or country, and they will be ſupplied with impreſſions of the plates according to the dates of their orders. As no copies have yet been ſent to London, the plates are ſtill as good as proof-impreſſions.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SMIBERT, Eſq; late of Lochmalony, are entreated to lodge, without delay, exact ſtates of their debts in the hands of James Scott writer to the ſignet, George Tod writer in Edinburgh, or Mr Robert Johnſton writer in Cupar.

Not to be repeated.

DESERTED,

Upon Sunday the 12th current, from a recruiting party of the 73d Regiment at Inverneſs,

JOHN CAMPBELL, born in the pariſh of Craigniſh, and county of Argyle, by trade a labourer, aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complection, dark brown hair worn looſe; had on when he deſerted, a brown ſhort coat and waiſtcoat, with green tartan kilt and hoſe, and has one of his foreteeth blacker than the reſt. It is intreated, that all officers of the law will be aſſiſting in apprehending the ſaid John Campbell, who is a notorious offender, having now deſerted thrice ſince the month of December laſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter, and lodges him in any jail in Scotland, will receive ONE GUINEA above Government allowance, by applying to Lieutenant Lewis Mackenzie, Stirling Caſtle, or to Serjeant Roſs at Edinburgh.

COPARTNERY DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnery of Helen Norrie and Company, oil and colour-merchants in Edinburgh being now diſſolved, the buſineſs is to be carried on as formerly by Mrs Norrie, for her own behoof, who therefore would intreat the countenance of her former cuſtomers.

Such as are indebted to the Company will pleaſe order payment to Mrs Norrie; and ſuch as are creditors of the Company may ſend her notes of their claims.

WILLIAM RAEBURN,
LADIES HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,
Bridge Street, Edinburgh,

Has ready for ſale, a large quantity of his POMADE ROYAL, which, from experience, he can aſſure the public, is an infallible remedy to prevent the hair from falling off the head. The anointing the hair with this Pomade, mixing it well with powder, and cutting the points regularly once a month, will ſtrengthen and thicken it.

W. RAEBURN's Powder and common Pomatum, being manufactured under his inſpection, of the beſt materials, he can recommend them as genuine: Likewiſe his Eau de Tete, for bathing and ſtrengthening the roots of the hair, has ever merited the public applauſe.—Great choice of Razors and Razor Straps, of the very beſt makers. Andrews new invented powder for cleaning woollen cloth of every kind and colour. Alſo, his Quinteſſence of Lemons and Oranges, for making punch, ſauces, &c. one teaſpoonful equal to a good orange or lemon.—The above, and every other article in the perfumery way, of the beſt quality, and at the loweſt ready money prices, are ſold as above, and a proper diſcount given to retailers.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO SET.

TO be SET, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt, the Houſe and Garden called WHITEHOUSE OF KING'S CRAMOND, ſituated near the Bridge of Cramond; with Pigeon-houſe, ſtables, and eight acres of rich ground, moſtly laid down laſt year with ryegraſs and clover.—The houſe conſiſts of ſix rooms, with Cloſets, and other conveniencies.—Inquire at the houſe, or at Mr Fraſer's, Writer to the ſignet, St David's Street, New Town.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET at Airthrey near Stirling, Two Parks of OLD GRASS well watered and ſheltered, and completely incloſed: Alſo, a Large Park to be cut in hay, and the foggage paſtured. For particulars enquire at John Burn at Airthrey Houſe.

TO BE SUBSET,

THE REMAINING YEARS of a TACK of the ſmall farm of Upper Laſſwade, ſituated a little above Laſſwade Church, conſiſting of about eleven acres of well improved ground, all incloſed, with a neat ſmall houſe, of two rooms, kitchen, and cloſets, ſtable, and other neceſſary office-houſes, and a good kitchen-garden. The entry to be at Martinmas next, or ſooner, as can be agreed on. The pleaſant ſituation of this ſpot renders it an object for ſuch as need country-rooms. It is five meaſured miles from Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of good markets, fine ſpring water and coal, and every thing convenient for a family. For particulars, enquire of Mr Walker ſurgeon Lawn Market.

FARM in the neighbourhood of Forfar to LET.

To be LET by public roup within the houſe of Baillie Rennie vintner in Forfar, on Wedneſday the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE Farm of HATTOWN of CARSE, lying in the pariſh of Reſcobie, and ſhire of Forfar. There is a neat ſteading of houſes on the farm, which conſiſts of 34 acres, three roods, and 2 falls of arable ground, and 8 acres, 2 roods, and 24 falls of meadow paſture, Scots meaſure. The ſoil is remarkably good, well watered, and within half a mile of the loch of Forfar, where there is inexhauſtible marle.

The conditions of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar.

PREMIUMS,

For raiſing and dreſſing FLAX and HEMP.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 21ſt March* 1780.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby adverti ſe, That they are to give the under-mentioned PREMIUMS for promoting the growth of FLAX and HEMP in the year 1780, viz.

FIRST CLASS.

Diſtrict.

1. To be diſtributed among the perſons who ſhall ſow, raiſe, and dreſs the greateſt quantities of Flax, or Hemp, in the counties of Fife, Kinroſs, Perth, and Forfar, at the rate of twenty ſhillings Sterling for every Scots ſtatute acre, a ſum not exceeding L. 300 0 0
2. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, 250 0 0
3. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, 150 0 0
4. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Edinburgh, Hadington, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, 100 0 0
5. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Peebles, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 100 0 0
6. To be diſtributed, in like manner, in the counties of Inverneſs, Roſs, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Argyle, Bute, Orkney, and in the Weſtern Iſles, 100 0 0

L. 1000 0 0

N. B. No Premium to be allowed for leſs than an acre, nor where the produce ſhall be leſs than 25 ſtones Avoirdupois weight of clean ſkutched flax from each acre, excepting in that diviſion of the county of Lanark called the Lower Ward of Clydeſtale, the counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew, and the 5th and 6th diſtricts before mentioned, where eighteen ſtones of flax from an acre will entitle to a premium.

SECOND CLASS.

To be diſtributed amongſt the perſons who ſhall ſave the greateſt and beſt quantities of Lintſeed or Hempſeed, fit for ſowing, at the rate of 1 s. per peck, Linlithgow barley meaſure. No premium to be allowed for leſs than 20 pecks. L. 700 0 0

N. B. No copartnery will be allowed to compete for any of theſe premiums, unleſs it ſhall be made evident to the Truſtees, that they are joint tackſmen of the whole farm where the flax-ſeed is ſown: No premium will be allowed for Flax purchaſed while growing, unleſs where the ſeller is a competitor, and has had his flax ſurveyed by the Board's officer. Every competitor muſt take notice, that unleſs his dreſſed flax has been either inſpected by ſome of the Board's officers, or certified by two or more perſons of character to be ſufficiently cleaned, fit for the heckle, no premium will be allowed: And where the whole gainers in any of the diſtricts upon the *Firſt Claſs* ſhall appear to be entitled from their returns, to more money than is allotted, no one perſon or company will be allowed premium for more than *ſix acres*, as the Truſtees do not mean to pay more than the ſums advertiſed, neither do they think it ſafe to tempt people to ſow greater quantities of ground with flax-ſeed than can be conveniently managed.

Every perſon or company, intending to compete for theſe premiums, muſt lodge in this office, on or before the firſt day of June next, an intimation of his intention, in the following form, viz.

"I (the name, deſignation, and place of reſidence of the competitor to be here inſerted), do hereby adviſe, That in the month of laſt, I ſowed pecks of Lint-ſeed (or hemp-ſeed), upon acres roods and falls of ground, in the farm of pariſh of and ſhire of , with the produce of which I intend to compete for the premiums publiſhed for the raiſing and dreſſing of Flax and Hemp.

(The ſubſcription here.)

And, on or before the 1ſt day of Auguſt 1781, every competitor upon the Firſt Claſs, muſt lodge in this office an affidavit, in the following form, viz.

"At the day of one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty years, in preſence of one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for the ſhire of , compeared (the name, deſignation, and place of reſidence of the competitor to be here inſerted), and made oath, That there was ſown pecks of Lint-ſeed (or Hemp-ſeed) in the month of 1780, upon acres roods, and falls of ground, in the farm of pariſh of and ſhire of : That the produce thereof was, in clean ſkutched Flax (or Hemp) fit for the heckle, ſtones, Avoirdupois weight; the whole of which, and every part thereof, was raiſed and dreſſed for his ſole behoof (or purchaſed by him while growing, and dreſſed for his ſole behoof.)

(The competitor to ſubſcribe here.)

(The Juſtice to ſubſcribe here)."

Every competitor upon the Second Claſs, muſt lodge in this office, before the 10th day of March 1781, an intimation of the quantity, Linlithgow barley-meaſure, of Lint-ſeed fit for ſowing, ſaved by him; that enquiry may be made as to the quality thereof. And after the ſowing ſeaſon is over, every competitor muſt alſo tranſmit to this office an affidavit before a Juſtice of Peace, mentioning the quantity of Lint-ſeed he had, and how the ſame was diſpoſed of.

No perſon will be allowed to compete, except where intimations and affidavits are regularly lodged, as before directed. And every competitor muſt take care to be exact in aſcertaining the meaſure of his flax-ground, at making his intimation, as any variation afterwards will not be admitted.

The gainers will be determined, and the premiums paid, as ſoon as poſſible after the proper certificates are lodged, and the neceſſary enquiries made for correcting miſtakes, and checking frauds.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

*** By the act of Parliament, 24th George II. all Flax and Hemp of the growth of Scotland muſt be ſold by the ſtone of 16 lib. weight Avoirdupoiſe, under the penalty of 5 l. Sterling.

N. B. No competitor will be allowed any premium for the lint-ſeed ſaved, if it ſhall appear that the ſame was ſold for making into oil. And all Lintſeed that has been kiln-dried is, in a particular manner, debarred from any premium.

To the Muſical Inſtrument and Cabinet Makers,
Inlayers, &c.

NOW on SALE, at the Warehouſe in New Round Court, Strand, oppoſite to the Fountain, London, A Quantity of old dry Fiddle Wood of all ſorts; Sounding Boards for Harpſichords and Piano Fortes. Alſo, a large parcel of Holly and Air Veneers, white or dyed in various beautiful colours, wholeſale or retail, and much cheaper than any uſually ſold. Conſtant attendance is given; and all orders for town or country duly attended to with great care, by ſending letters poſt paid.

Exceeding good Walnut-tree, and many other kinds of Veneers.

BONNIEHAUGH PRINTFIELD,
Near Edinburgh.——1780.

JAMES REID and CO. continue to print Linens and Cottons for houſehold furniture, garments, &c. after the beſt manner.

Their Books, containing great variety of new and faſhionable Patterns, to be ſeen, and Cloths taken in for printing, by the following perſons, viz.

Mr SAMUEL PATERSON, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

Mr John Young, Graſs-Market.
Mr Downie, Canongate head.
Mrs Gordon in Leith.
Mr Douglas, Muſſelburgh.
Mr Young, Kirkliſton.
Mr Marſhall, Borrowſtonneſs.
Mr Mochrie in Bathgate.
Mr Wilſon in Hamilton.
Mr John Robertſon merchant, Glaſgow.
Mr Patrick M'Keller merchant, in Greenock.
Miſs Clark in Kilmarnock.
Mr Murdoch in Ayr.
Mr Hilſop in Peebles.
Mr Smith in Stirling.
Mrs Wilſon in Dunfermline.
Mr Brown in Kirkaldy.
Mr Reid in Kinroſs.
Mr Brown in Burntiſland.
Mr Kelty in Auchtermuchty.
Mr Arnot in St Andrews.
Mr John Gibb in Leſly.
Mr Sharp in Inverneſs.
Mr Grant in Haddo.
Mr Alexander Nimmo, Preſtonpans.

And at the Print-Field; where attention will be given, and the Cloths returned with diſpatch.

For JAMAICA,

To call at any of the Leeward Islands, if suitable freight offers,

The Ship CERES, John Boyle Master, now lying at Port-Glasgow, will be ready to take on board goods by the 1st of April, and be clear to sail by the 20th. The Ceres is a large ship, she will be properly armed and manned, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Allan, Scott, and Douglas, Glasgow; to Mr Robert Douglas, or the Master at Port-Glasgow

NEWBURGH SHORES, &c. in FIFE.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, The WEST SHORE, for 14½ years, and the HALF of the EAST SHORE for 4½ years after that term.

ALSO, to be Let, and entered to at the said term of Whitsunday, for 4½ years, a BREWERY and MALT-STEAD at Woodside, hard by Newburgh, with sundry brewing and distilling utensils. A place most commodious for a distillery, and in a corner where that is much wanted.

Any offering for the above subjects, and finding it more convenient to enter to them at Martinmas than at Whitsunday, may have it in their option.

To be Sold, a small SLOOP, about 15 tons burden, very proper for a lighter in the Tay.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Keay and Company, at Newburgh shore; or to Patrick Stewart and Company, at Perth, to either of whom proposals may be be given in.

HOUSE AND INCLOSURES

To LET for one or more years.

THE Large and Commodious House of SAUGHTONHALL, Offices, Gardens, and Pigeon-house two miles west of Edinburgh, with the inclosures, if required, or part of them.

The whole may be entered to immediately. For particulars apply to Laurence Inglis writer in Edinburgh.

The House and Inclosures will be shown by the person who possesses the house at the Wester Gate of Saughtonhall.

HOUSE of MERCHISTON to LET, and LANDS to be SOLD.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first, the Mansion-house of MERCHISTON, within fifteen minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh. It is fit to accommodate a large family, and has suitable offices of every kind.

Also to be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands of MERCHISTON, consisting of about 38 Scots acres; or to be feued in lots, as purchasers shall incline.

For particulars apply to John Gordon clerk to the signet.

To LET at BRICKFIELD, upon the road to Musselburgh,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN, presently possessed by Mr David Steuart. The situation of this house is remarkably pleasant, no more than three measured miles distance from Edinburgh, and equally convenient for bathing or exercise as any other place near the sea shore. Besides six good rooms and a kitchen, there are complete offices upon the spot, with every convenience suited to a family. The garden is about an acre in extent, in good order, and properly planted.

N. B. An additional acre of garden and shrubbery adjoining to the other, with a Grass-park, are also to LET, if the possessor chuses.

Also to LET, upon the opposite side of the same road, That other HOUSE, lying a little to the eastward of the one before described, presently possessed by William Jamieson; with the piece of ground around it, partly dressed and planted. This house contains nine rooms and a kitchen; but is capable of being divided into two houses of four rooms and kitchen each, and will be let in that form, if a tenant for the whole does not offer.

The stage-coaches from Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Haddington, constantly passing and repassing, render the access to and from the city easy at all times, upon the most moderate terms.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th April next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS lying in Edinburgh and Leith, viz.

LOT I. That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the first storey from the ground, of that large tenement of land, on the north side of the Castle-hill, near Ramsay Garden, lately built by John Gowwright, consisting of dining-room and drawing-room, 20 feet by 16 each, three bed-rooms, kitchen, a light closet, two cellars, and other conveniencies.

LOT II. The Tympany, or Garret Storey of the said new tenement, consisting of a dining-room, 19½ feet by 16 and nine feet high, three bed-rooms, kitchen, closets, and other conveniencies.

LOT III. The HALF of the FIRST STOREY of that tenement of Land in the Kirkgate of Leith, lately built by the said John Gow, as possessed by Mrs Fisher, consisting of a shop, room, kitchen, closet, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies.

LOT IV. The HALF of the SECOND STOREY of the said tenement, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, cellar, and garret, as possessed by Mrs Baird.

LOT V. The THIRD STOREY of the said tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars, the one half of which is presently possessed by Mrs Primrose.

LOT VI. The FOURTH STOREY of the said tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars, possessed by Mr Pitrican and Mr Levan.

LOT VII. A BAKER's SHOP and OVEN, with a cellar and garret, and a room in the sunk story of the said tenement.

LOT VIII. That DWELLING-HOUSE at the head of the West Bow, immediately above the house possessed by Mr Falconer clerk in the Weigh-house, consisting of two rooms, kitchen, closet, and other conveniencies.

LOTS V. and VI. are so constructed as to be possessed either by one or two families.

The said John Gow will show the different subjects, to whom, or to Mr Archibald Miller coach-maker, Canongate, or Mr James Mitchell, merchant in Leith, any persons inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Thursday the fourth day of May 1780, between the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The LANDS and MILL after-mentioned,

lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and shewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Lots following:

I.	Part of the Lands of UPPER CULFAD, as presently possessed by John Carruthers, at the yearly rent of - - -	L.	35 17 10
II.	NETHER CULFAD, as possessed by John Macgeorge, at the yearly rent of -		11 0 0
III.	That Part of the Lands of KNOCKWALLOCH, possessed by Thomas and John Macfaydens, at the yearly rent of - -		18 10 0
IV.	The MILL of the Barony of LOCHPATRICK, with the astricted multures and sequels of the said barony, together with four inclosures of land lying next to the said mill, the rights of salmon fishing on the river Urr, with a piece of ground lying round the said mill, possessed by Thomas Dinwoodie, at the yearly rent of		32 0 0
		L.	97 7 10

The above Lands and Mill are peremptorily to be sold; and, on that account, will be exposed at a very low upset price.

The progress of writs, articles of sale, and rental are to be seen in the hands of George Home writer to the signet; to whom, or to Commissary Goldie, Dumfries, any person inteading to purchase may apply for further particulars.

HOUSE AND OFFICE HOUSES TO BE LET OR SOLD.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, the House of NORTH MERCHISTON, situated upon the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about twenty minutes walk from the Cross of Edinburgh. The House consists of a hall, dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers and closets, and two sleeping rooms without fires, a house-keeper's room, kitchen, scullery, cellars, and servants room. There is also a milk-house, wash-house, lawndry, stable for four horses, a coach-house for two carriages, a back-court, coal-yard, and water-pipe. A cow's grass can be furnished, if wanted; and some furniture, at present in the house, can either be allowed to remain, or taken away.

For further particulars, enquire at William Leslie writer to the signet.

Mr Leslie has also power to treat for a private sale of the premisses, and the LANDS of North Merchiston; to whom any person chusing to purchase them may apply.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands of GOSPERTREE, lying in the parish of Strathm'glo, and shire of Fife; and the lands of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmoak, and shire of Kinross.

These lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market towns. They are very extensive, of a good soil, and are capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to coal, lime, free-stone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence.

The present yearly rent is about 155l. Sterling, free of all deductions; but as the leases (some of which were of long endurance) all expire with this and next crop, a very considerable rise may, with certainty, be depended on, offers having already been made.

Both estates hold feu of subject superiors.

The proprietor has right to the teinds; and there is an old valuation of the lands of Gospertree.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, who will inform of further particulars.

TO BE SOLD,

THE following SUBJECTS, known by the name of BAILLIE's LAND, lying in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalen Chapel, viz.

I.	Two LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at 11 l. the other at 10 l. - -	L.	21 0 0
II.	Three LODGINGS or DWELLING HOUSES, the first storey rented at 20 l. and the second and third at 21 l. each, - - - -		62 0 0
III.	The fourth storey rented at - - -		31 10 0
IV.	A good STABLE, and sundry LAIGH HOUSES, lying in the back close, paying in whole, -		11 0 0
		L.	125 10 0

The shops front the street, and are commodious. The three lodgings immediately above consist each of four good rooms, servants-room, kitchen, pantry, several closets, with a cellar. Each lodging has a large handsome lobby, marble chimney-piece in the dining-room, and is otherwise well fitted up. The fourth storey consists of a genteel dining-room, a very handsome drawing room 19 feet square by 13 feet high, with three bed-rooms on the same flat; two garret rooms with vents, and two smaller ones, all entering within the house; a kitchen, and many other conveniencies. There is likewise a good cellar belonging to this lodging, fitted up with catacombs. The entry to all these houses is by a good well lighted scale stair, from a neat plain-stone court. The whole are houses of an uncommon genteel appearance for their rents; the fourth, in particular, will accommodate a very large family.

The above subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Company, at 6000 l. Scots, and the premium paid up; and for the encouragement of purchasers, they will be sold together or separately, their entry to be at Whitsunday first.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premisses.

To be LET for 21 years from Whitsunday next,

THAT commodious and well frequented INN, called the PRESS, being the only inn where chaises are kept, between Berwick and Dunbar, with about 160 acres of land lying around the inn, all well inclosed, and at present possessed by George Redpath.

As also, The Farm of PRESS, being between 400 and 500 acres, likewise possessed by said George Redpath, and partly inclosed. The lands are of a deep and excellent quality. They lie in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, are near the means of improvement, being about four miles from Eyemouth, and twelve from Berwick. Any person or persons inclining to take a lease of the premisses, either jointly or separately, may apply to Sir John Home of Renton, Baronet, the proprietor, or to John Renton writer in Eyemouth, his factor.

A HORSE to be sold called BLANK, rising twenty-one years. He is well known in this country. When six years old, he won the King's Guineas at York and Nottingham. He is free of all blemishes, and perfectly sound. His pedigree as follows: He was got by Blank, his dam by Chesnut Slipby, and out of Meniel the dam of Trunion. She was got by Partner, and out of the sister to Lord Halifax's Sampson, which was got by Greyhound, her grand-dam was the dam of the famous Sophonisba, by Mr Curwen's bay Barb. If Blank is not sold before the middle of April, he will cover mares at Amisfield by Haddington, at Half-a-Guinea each, and Two Shillings to the groom. Good Grass for mares, and proper care taken of them. For further particulars, apply to James Mitchell factor at Amisfield, by Haddington.

THE

EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York,

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road,

SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Groat-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackman's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Cross Keys, Wood street, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle, - -	L.	1 14 0
From Newcastle to York, - -		1 1 0
And from York to London, - - -		1 2 0
	L.	4 17 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3½ d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2 d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1½ d. per lib. and from York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from William Reid's, at the Union and Crown Inn, Gallowgate, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared for good accommodation on their part.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER FORSYTH writer in Ayr are hereby requested to meet at Ayr, by themselves or doers, within the house of John Mackenzie vintner there, upon Wednesday the 5th day of April next, by twelve o'clock, bringing with them their vouchers of debt, in order that they may concert what measures should be taken for the payment of the same. And for that purpose, a state of what debts were due the defunct and his subject at the time of his decease, so far as has been found out, will be shown them.

SALE of OAK WOOD.

To be SOLD by public roup on Friday the 7th April next, in the house of Henry Oat innkeeper in Doune.

THE full grown OAK WOODS, belonging to the Earl of Moray, on his lands of Bridge of Turk, Blairgarie, Cuilentogle, and Brackland, in the parish of Callender in Monteith, and the Wood of Down. The bark can be easily conveyed to Manor Newk, a little below Stirling Bridge, as there are very good roads from all the woods to the place of shipping; and the woods may be seen any time before the day of sale. The tenant of Blairgarie will show these in the parish of Callendar; and Allan Stuart, ground-officer at Doune, the wood of Doune. If any persons incline to make a private bargain before the day of roup, they may give in their proposals to Mr Forrest of Deanstown at Doune, or Mr Maule at Donebristle, who are authorised to finith the sale.

SALE of WOODS.

TO be SOLD, by private contract, and either together or in parcels, The extensive WOODS and GROWING TIMBER upon the baronies of Drumlanrig, Sanquhar, Tinwald, Mousewald, Torthorwald, Ross, &c. situated in the county of Dumfries. These Woods are valued at about 20,000 l. and divided into thirty-six lots or parcels, from 20 l. to 1500 l. each. They are full grown, and consist chiefly of Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, Plane, and Fir Trees, with a mixture of some other trees, such as Geen, Chesnut, Liburnum, Lime, Alder, Birch, and Poplar.

Mr Macmurdo at Drumlanrig House, or Mr Tait writer to the signet Edinburgh, will inform as to particulars, give orders to shew the woods, receive in proposals, and conclude a sale.

WOODS FOR SALE.

THAT the WOODS upon the Lands of Holm, Cubbox, and Skirmers, in the parish of Balmaclellan, and upon the Lands of Kirkbride, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, all in the shewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, Birch, Alder, and others, are to be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 5th of April 1780, between three and four o'clock afternoon, in the Coffeehouse in Dumfries.

A great part of those Woods are full grown, and they are conveniently situated for water-carriage; the Lands of Kirkbride lying alongst the east side of Wigtoun Bay, and the rest alongst the banks of the river Kenn. And,

The purchaser may be accommodated with a lease of part of the Mains of Holm, if he chuses, and timeously applies.

The articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries; to whom, or to James Fraser writer to the signet, or Mr Alexander Spalding Gordon, advocate, the proprietor, persons inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars.

The Woods of Kirkbride will be shown by John Mackmand in Kirkbride, and the rest of the Woods will be shown by Peter Macknaught in Holm.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT Piece of LAND called FOREBRAE lying in the fields of Inveresk, consisting of about 36 Scots acres, all inclosed with ditch and hedge. The hedges have been kept in the best order, and now make a complete fence; and the ground is subdivided into three square inclosures, about twelve acres each. There are likewise plantations of young trees on the angles, in a thriving condition. The situation of the ground is the most inviting for building upon, as it commands the most pleasant and extensive view that can be well imagined. The grounds are well provided with water, and, it is believed, likewise with plenty of freestone for building.

If not sold before the first of August, will be LET for one or more years. The grounds are all laid down in grass.

For particulars, enquire at Wright's Stationary Ware-room, Parliament Square, or Harry Guthrie junior writer.

To be SOLD or LET.

THAT part of the Lands of POLMONT, called POLMONT PARK, and house thereon, lying in the parish of Polmont and shire of Stirling.

The land contains about 63 acres, which are all inclosed, and subdivided with hedges.

The house is new and elegantly finished, and consists of ten fire rooms, besides closets, kitchen, and cellars. Being situated on rising roound above the Kerse of Falkirk, it commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the Frith of Forth, Carron-work, and great canal and country adjacent. From this delightful and remarkably healthy place, may be seen part of nine counties.

The premisses lie within three miles of the market towns of Linlithgow, Borrowstounness, and Falkirk, and the Glasgow and Stirling flies pass within two or three hundred yards of the house every day.

The Lands hold feu of the Duke of Hamilton, for payment of a small feu-duty.

The entry to the house and a few acres of ground adjoining to it, may be at Whitsunday next. The whole, or most part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchasers, if desired, upon proper security.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Wight writer Turk's-close.

For Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Ulcers, Old Sores, &c.

THE UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC CALLED

SAMARITAN WATER;

For which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Medicine, which, from its most extraordinary Balsamic Qualities, hath been denominated *The Water of the Good Samaritan*, is by far the most excellent remedy ever yet discovered for all the abovementioned disorders, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain. It is infinitely preferable to Arquebusade Water, or Oppodeldoc for Strains and Bruises, greatly exceeds either Friar's or any other Balsam for the Cure of Wounds, heals very speedily the most inveterate Old Sores, and Ulcers, gives immediate ease in Burns and Scalds, and perfectly cures the St Anthony's Fire, Shingles, Tetters, Boils, Whitlows, Hard Swellings of the breast, and every kind of painful and inflammatory Tumour in a few days. It is also an infallible remedy for sharp scorbutic Eruptions, particularly for that obstinate complaint a Scald Head; in short, there is scarcely any external complaint in which it will not be found the best application that can be made use of.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, by Messr. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. ONLY in Edinburgh; and may be had of the principal shopkeepers in most of the considerable towns in England and Scotland.

At the same places are likewise sold, Mr Greenough's PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU, which are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic complaints, and shortness of breath. Price 1 s. the box.

*** The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

ALSO, Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES FOR THE TEETH, SCURVY IN THE GUMS, AND TOOTHACH.

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